COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

SHIPMAN'S
COMMON-SENSE BINDER

PATENTED

JANUARY 19, 1892. APRIL 19, 1904

To open binder, remove the slides from fasteners raise the fasteners to an erect position and then file papers. For punching: lay the papers on covers and mark sheets to correspond with fasteners.

If DUPLICATE is wanted ORDER 25981

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK.

COTTON CHATS

By the Secretary of the
DRAPER COMPANY,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

No. 1. JULY, 1901.

IN our regular routine of advertising, we issue circulars descriptive of individual machines, and publish complete catalogues from time to time. There are improvements on the detail of our products, however, not important enough to warrant the issue of new circulars on the entire machine itself, which ought to be brought promptly to our customers' attention, and also many items of general interest, which we could offer for their perusal. We therefore start with this issue, a proposed series of printed circular letters, which will be continued just so long as they prove acceptable. We shall not attempt any definite regularity in dates, unless there is sufficient continuous information to supply a regular issue.

As our mailing list is necessarily more or less imperfect, those who take no interest in these matters will confer a favor by giving notice to discontinue.

We are glad to enlarge our list at any time, with the names of those who desire our literature.

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IRA DRAPER.

While the Draper family has been interested in the manufacture of CLOTH for many previous generations, the first attempt at the improvement of COTTON MACHINERY, with which the present business received its first impetus, was that of Ira Draper, father of the late George Draper, and grandfather of General Wm. F. Draper. Ira Draper, son of Major Abijah Draper, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Dedham, Mass., Dec. 29, 1764, and moved to Weston, Mass., in 1808, where he lived until his death. He was widely known as a prolific inventor, being prominently mentioned for Commissioner of Patents under John Quincy

Adams. He gave a great deal of time to the perfection of the Power Loom, and in 1816 took out his first loom patent. In 1820 he made his first invention in the line of revolving loom temples, being the first to recognize the necessity for such a mechanism. The previous inventions in this line referred to the use of flat pieces of wood, with points set in the end of each, which were first moved from time to time by the weaver, and then made self-acting by the motion of the lay. He made important improvements in 1829, and in 1830 the business of introducing these and other loom improvements, was taken over by James Draper, his eldest son.

These temples, while apparently of small importance in the total loom mechanism, actually introduced an advantage comparative with that of the Northrop attachments at the present day, for they enabled a weaver to double the number of looms tended.

This original business formed the first step in the continual evolution that has resulted in the present DRAPER COMPANY, the largest manufacturer of Cotton Machinery in the United States.

As Weston was hardly a manufacturing center, the inventive ability of Ira Draper found another vent in its nearest application, namely: that of the Farming Industry. An old-time resident of the town, some years ago, gave us some very interesting information concerning the many inventions developed by his genius in this line, he having anticipated nearly all of the modern farm tools. Among them were a horse power threshing machine, the endless track horse power, a hay and straw cutter, the road scraper, a rock lifting machine, a potato planter, a horse rocker, a horse power ditching machine and false felloes for wheels.

A large oil portrait of Ira Draper hangs on the wall of the reception room at the DRAPER COMPANY'S office. He holds a model of his temple invention in his hand, the natural inventor's pride being manifested in thus wishing to associate the product of his brain with the portrayal of his physical individuality. The train of creative thought originating in his brain, has already resulted in the issue of more than two hundred patents to his descendants.

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ASSIGNMENT OF IRA DRAPER TO JAMES DRAPER.

Know All Men By These Presents,

THAT I, Ira Draper of Saugus in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Esquire, in consideration of fifty dollars to me paid by James Draper of East Sudbury in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth afforesaid Gentleman:
the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said James Draper all my right, title to and interest in a patent for a new and useful improvement in weaving bearing date 7th of June 1816. And also all my right, title to and interest in a patent bearing date first day of April, 1829, called the improvement in the rotary temples.

To HAVE and to HOLD the afore granted priviledges to the said James Draper his Heirs and assigns, to their Use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said James Draper his Heirs and assigns, that I have a lawfully right to sell and convey the same to the said James Draper.

And that I will warrant and defend the same priviledges to the said James Draper his Heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I the said Ira Draper have hereunto set my hand and seal this Ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of us, { John Copeland, Handel Roguron.

Then appeared the above named Ira Draper and acknowleged the above instrument to be his free act and deed, before me,

Henry H. Fuller, { Justice of the Peace.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Weavers of fine goods which are closely inspected have always been troubled, more or less, by the bunch liable to be formed by the last end of the filling, when weaving from bobbins. Mr. Charles H. Arnold of Grosvenor Dale, Conn., having traced the trouble to those bobbins which had not started spinning after doffing, detected the real source of the error, and immediately hit upon an easy way to overcome the difficulty.

Bobbins which do not start spinning, are either not properly connected with the thread leading to the rolls, or else the sudden start breaks the thread. The doffer then pieces up the end by winding some filling yarn onto the bobbin by hand, and it is this yarn so wound that weaves off in a bunch, as neither tension nor traverse are uniform, the several coils slipping off together. Mr. Arnold overcame this trouble by simply providing his doffers with bobbins having enough yarn spun on them so that they could be

pieced up, and, whenever an end thus broke down at the start, the doffer simply removed the empty bobbin and substituted one of the reserve supply, piecing up in the regular manner. In this way, all the filling yarn sent to the weave room was properly spun. The reduction in seconds from this cause was so instantly marked that the value of the idea became at once apparent.

In common loom weaving, the loom stops when the shuttle weaves out, and the weaver can, therefore, pick out the bunch by hand. With the Northrop Loom, however, there is no stop, and the bunch will be woven into the cloth. We therefore recommend all users of Northrop Looms who wish to avoid this difficulty, to try this method, as it involves hardly any extra expense. The proper system of use would involve spinning a small amount of yarn on several hundred, or even thousand bobbins, to be used by the doffers for this purpose.

It may be urged in objection that it is very difficult to secure co-operation between various departments of the mill, the spinner not being willing to go to extra trouble on the weaver's account. It is only by such co-operation, however, that the best results are obtained, and the final result reflects credit to all departments.

We shall endeavor to patent this idea of Mr. Arnold's, but will allow free use to all owners of Northrop Looms.

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TEXTILE TEXTS.

We have issued our new catalogue, "TEXTILE TEXTS," comprising 320 pages of printed matter relating to the various processes of cotton manufacture in which we are interested, and also giving valuable information and tables of general application. Many of these tables are entirely new, those relating to production having been brought up to date in view of modern speeds.

We are willing to supply these books free to parties legitimately interested in the cotton manufacturing industry, such as Treasurers, Agents, Superintendents, Overseers, Second-hands and advanced students in textile schools.

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